

THE COLEOPTERA OF A SUBURBAN GARDEN: A SUPPLEMENT

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Phalacridae

(*Stilbus testaceus* (Panz.)) – Recorded in the list as rare in the garden; but in later times far more often met with, becoming very general and frequent.

Cryptophagidae (five additions)

Antherophagus nigricornis (F.) – Very uncommon: swept, 1.vii.62; on thistle head, 21.vi.63; on hogweed umbel, 14.vii.73.

(*A. pallens* (L.)) – One in flower of dog-rose, 13.vi.72.

**A. canescens* Grouv. – Rare: four or five from thistle heads, July 1963.

(*Cryptophagus setulosus* Sturm) – One at light (not m.v.), 13.viii.72.

C. distinguendus Sturm – One, x.61, in vegetable litter.

C. scutellatus Newm. – This small species first turned up in hay and straw refuse, 22.x.57; subsequently in some numbers in those conditions.

(*Micrambe villosa* (Heer)) – Single examples shaken from flowers of apple (2.v.51) and golden-rod (14.ix.51).

**Caenoscelis subdeplanata* Bris. – First found 29.iii.68 (not long after it was added to our list) in the windows of the garage, continuing thus for a few days. In April 1970 began to occur in the garden (but only behind the house)) by evening sweeping, and likewise in March 1971; one by grubbing on path in front of house, 10.x.71.

(*Atomaria linearis* Steph.) – Much oftener seen at m.v.l. than in the garden, sometimes in numbers on certain nights; otherwise usually by evening sweeping.

(*A. lewisi* Reitt.) – This immigrant from the East, first recorded in Europe from the garden, is perhaps the most generally common of the genus at m.v.l. (*A. atricapilla* coming next).

(*A. pusilla* (Payk.)) – Remained very rare: one swept near edge of front lawn, 9.viii.53; two on house wall, 7.vii.63.

Dermestidae (two additions)

Dermestes haemorrhoidalis Küst. – An introduced species frequent at m.v.l., first found 3.vii.59 and continuing at intervals, singly, from June to September for the rest of the period. Pigeons' nests were almost certainly the source of the beetles.

Attagenus pelli (L.) – A male swept by a small privet hedge near the house, 18.v.73; previously found from time to time indoors only. A birds'-nest dweller mainly, whose seeming non-appearance at the lamp is curious.

Byrrhidae (one addition)

Byrrhus pilula (L.) – One found dead by working along base of fence, 14.iv.57, is my only record for the district.

Lucanidae

(*Lucanus cervus* (L.)) – Occasional males at m.v.l. (19.vi.60, 1.vii.71). Larvae have been found deep down in rotten lime stumps just outside one corner of the garden.

(*Dorcus parallelipipedus* (L.)) – In 1951 I could only report one specimen, found that year under a beetle-trap by the house. Oddly enough, another female turned up under the same or a similar trap in the same spot, 4.viii.53; and yet another female flew to m.v.l., 11.vi.70.

Geotrupidae

(*Geotrupes stercorarius* (L.)) – I consider this species would be best expunged from the list, as I now believe the specimen (at light about 1930) was probably really *G. spiniger*. The latter is our local dor-beetle and I have never found the former in the district.

Trogidae (one addition)

Trox scaber (L.) – This inhabitant of birds' nests is hardly scarce in the summer at m.v.l., some good nights producing three or even more; very retiring in habit, tucking itself into any available corner. Several on 23.vi.59 and 20.vii.72.

Scarabaeidae (six additions)

Aphodius fimetarius (L.) – Though a dung species like most of the genus, it seemed to have readily adapted itself to a different habitat in the garden, *viz.* piles of grass in various stages of decay – very much like *A. foetidus* (*scybalarius* auctt.). Five in the remains of such a pile, 4.iv.52; three in a small grass-heap, 15.iii.61; a few more similarly and already quite active as early as 19.ii.70.

A. ater (Deg.) – Strays have occurred at least twice. Swept on the back lawn, 6.v.60 & 20.v.62; one under dog dung, 9.v.68. May appears to be its time of maximum activity.

(*A. granarius* (L.)) – Also found repeatedly at intervals under a piece of board placed as trap in a damp spot behind the house (where *Bembidion tetracolum* used to occur); but not after midsummer, and not in later years.

A. sphacelatus (Panz.) – One in rotting herbage on what used to be a vegetable plot, 20.iv.53.

A. contaminatus (Hbst.) – This abundant autumnal species has occurred three times: remains of one under cat dung, 18.x.52; two in a grass-heap, 25.x.55; and one at dog dung, 16.x.69.

**Hoplia philanthus* Fuess. – Very scarce, and may have died out after several years. Taken singly by sweeping or searching the flower-heads of field thistle; 19.vi.61, 11.vii.63, 27 & 28.vii.68; all males but the second. (I know of one other occurrence in the district.)

Amphimallon solstitiale (L.) – One found dead on a window-ledge, vii.57, having evidently flown to the house lights. Oddly enough the “Summer Chafer” never turned up at m.v.l., though certainly resident in the district at the time (it comes freely to my lamp at Charlton). May be regarded as having replaced the “common” cockchafer in the area.

Throscidae (two additions)

Trixagus dermestoides (L.) – By sweeping long grass, especially in the evening; much rarer than *T. carinifrons*: 26.vi.52, vi.54, viii.55.

T. obtusus (Curt.) – Sparingly at m.v.l.: 19.vi.60 and later occasions.

Elateridae (five additions)

(*Athous haemorrhoidalis* (F.)) – This common “skipjack” remained curiously uncommon in the garden since the first was noted in 1951, but continued to occur very sporadically in the rougher parts.

Melanotus erythropus (Gmel.) (*rufipes* (Hbst.)) – A male at m.v.l., 9.vi.60. Some time previously a larva and remains of an adult had been found under grass at the base of a fence (where many species of note occurred); as parts of the fence below ground were decaying, it seems possible that *Melanotus* had developed there. (The trivial name has lately been changed yet again – to *villosus*, always applied up to then to a different insect; but I suspect that a mislabelling has been involved, and very much agree with the late Dr G.A. Lohse that the long-established name *rufipes* should have been made a *nomen conservandum*.)

Agriotes obscurus (L.) – A solitary example, 21.iv.56, at grass-roots at the base of the above-mentioned fence. It is a fallacy to suppose that this species is common all over the country; besides the above I have found one near Plumstead and for N.W. Kent that is all, our common wireworm-beetle being the next species.

(*A. lineatus* (L.)) – A curious habitat may be added to those given: under boards floating on the pond, where it was repeatedly found, mainly in the spring of 1960 when the pond was recent and devoid of vegetation. One might expect respiration problems but the beetles must have found submergence congenial!

(*A. sputator* (L.)) – Listed on the strength of one dead example. About the early to mid-1960s it began to be found, very sparingly, in a small area of the front garden quite near the house, including a corner of the lawn where it was later often trapped in small grass-piles (e.g. May 1969-71); a very few casual specimens elsewhere.

(*A. acuminatus* (Steph.)) – A very few more captures up to 1971, including two at m.v.l. (4.viii.61, 26.vi.70). It is very doubtful whether this woodland beetle ever bred in the garden.

A. pallidulus (Ill.) – One off lilac bloom, 26.v.53. A species often associated with the last, but rather more general.

Adrastus pallens (F.) – Has occurred twice at m.v.l.: 1.vii.68, 7.vii.70.

Cidnopus (formerly *Limonius*) *minutus* (L.) – By sweeping long grass etc.: one, 3.vi.59. Peculiarly rare in the garden, though general in the district.

Cantharidae (10 additions)

- Cantharis rustica* Fall. – A scarce visitor to the garden: by sweeping, 7.vi.56; in flight, 31.v.61; and on foliage, 13.vi.61. (Not common anywhere in the district.)
- C. livida* L. – Again three records only: on mixed herbage, 12.vi.57; flying on to rose arch, 15.vi.58; at m.v.l., 9.vi.62. (I knew of no contemporary colony in the area.)
- C. rufa* L. – Only at m.v.l.: 5.vi.60 and not infrequently since, up to 18.vi.70 (two females). Otherwise I have not seen it in the district, except fairly recently at Shooters Hill.
- (*C. pallida* Goeze) – As this species seems largely restricted to damp and marshy places, and occurred formerly by a pond not far distant, that was the probable source of the few garden specimens; no more being found after it was drained and built over.
- (*C. cryptica* Ashe) – Later became well dispersed over the garden, if hardly common. This being the sole species of the genus that certainly bred there regularly, its non-appearance at the m.v. lamp is noteworthy.
- **C. lateralis* L. – One on an umbel of wild parsnip, 27.vi.65. An unexpected find, it being mostly a saltmarsh species, which is however occasionally found in this area.
- **Rhagonycha lutea* (Müll.) – A male of this rather uncommon species at m.v.l., 4.vii.59. Not otherwise seen by me in the district.
- (*R. fulva* (Scop.)) – Only at all plentiful in July-August 1971 (several pairs on umbels and odd ones at m.v.l.).
- R. lignosa* (Müll.) – Singly at m.v.l.: 28.v.59, 30.v.59, 11.vi.70. (Occurs in the Shooters Hill woods.)
- (*R. limbata* Thoms.) – A few, 26.v.63; became established in the front garden from 1971 and quite common there, though still rather local, in June 1972; more occasional elsewhere. (Peculiarly local in the area for a species regarded as common.)
- Malthinus balteatus* Suffr. – At m.v.l. only, and very rare: single males 15.vii.67, 16.vii.69. (The only one of our four species not otherwise found by me in the area.)
- **Maltodes fuscus* (Waltl) – Males somewhat frequent at m.v.l. in the second half of June, mostly settling or walking on the ceiling and often coming in late; first noted 26.vi.59, the last 18.vi.73; seven on the night of 26.vi.70. A rather scarce but widespread species.
- **M. fibulatus* Kies. – A single male at m.v.l., 5(6).vi.66 (came in towards dawn). Like the last two, I have been unable to find it in the field in this area; yet, conversely, the common *M. minimus*, for instance, never once turned up at Blackheath.
- M. pumilus* Bréb. – This tiny species was very erratic in the garden; from time to time in small numbers, usually in the evening and mostly swept in shady places near bushes; perhaps often overlooked. First found 4.vi.52 by beating a thicket; 21.vi.63, swept in a shrubbery, etc. The very rare male has not occurred.

Melyridae (three additions)

- Malachius bipustulatus* (L.) – One example by sweeping mixed herbage, 9.v.52. An evident casual visitor, common enough in wooded areas.
- M. marginellus* (Ol.) – Likewise unique for the garden: a male swept off buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.) by the pond, 12.vi.72, is the only specimen I have seen in the district.
- M. viridis* F. – First noted 6.vi.53, the next 5.vi.64, from which time it gradually increased; not uncommon from 1971 by sweeping on the lawns. (Favours open situations.)

Cleridae (two additions)

- **Necrobia ruficollis* (F.) – Exclusively at m.v.l., in July and August, the first 4.viii.59 and several more that month; after 8.viii.60 there was a long gap until 1972 when it reappeared (20 & 22.vii). I could never discover where the beetles came from, and have scarcely seen the species elsewhere.
- N. violacea* (L.) – One swept off long grass under apple trees, 19.vi.52; another shaken from remains of bird carcass, 13.vi.63.

Ptinidae (one addition)

- **Ptinus sepxunctatus* Panz. – In the list this species was mentioned as having occurred in the house. It can now be reckoned a genuine inhabitant of the garden, where a male was beaten off flowering cherry, 13.v.58. The beetle has been recorded as breeding in bees' nests, which may well have been the source of this specimen.

Anobiidae (four additions)

Anobium fulvicorne Sturm. – A single specimen beaten from a tangle of branches and foliage (ash, ?sycamore) in a corner of the garden, 8.vii.52.

Stegobium paniceum (L.) – One off a small *Malus japonica*, 11.v.73. A common indoor species (often a pest) whose occurrence outdoors is exceptional, but I have so met with it in the district three times in all.

Ernobius mollis (L.) – Males sporadic at m.v.l. in July or August 1960, 1962, 1972, etc. A pine, or at any rate a conifer feeder.

**Dorcatoma chrysomelina* Sturm. – As for the last species: 16.vi.60, 23.vii.69, and perhaps one or two other occasions. An uncommon beetle, but the least rare of our five species of the genus. Its habitat, red-rotten wood mainly of oak, never existed in the garden.

Lyctidae

(*Lyctus brunneus* (Steph.)) – I could previously record only a solitary dead example, but it has since turned up repeatedly at light: once at a house light (two large females) before 1959, and a few or several times at m.v.l., vi-viii. Very variable in size.

Cisidae (two additions)

Cis boleti (Scop.) – This very common species was found a few times in polypore fungi on wood (such being rare in the garden): the first 24.viii.57.

C. setiger Mell. – One on a wall of the house, 28.ix.52; in some small numbers under bark of a dead William pear tree, hardly visibly fungus-infected, in or about 1960.

Tenebrionidae (two additions)

Cylindrinotus laevioctostriatus (Goeze) – This polysyllabic insect, though a very common woodland beetle in our area, is more doubtful as having inhabited the garden; but a dead one was found in an old web in an angle of the house wall, 11.x.53. Conceivably the species might (?) have lived at the base of trees (e.g. birch) in a neighbouring garden.

Tenebrio molitor (L.) – The source of the mealworm beetles at m.v.l. and indoors was, I feel sure, local pigeons' nests. (The late Dr Easton and I once found them freely in all stages in this habitat in Surrey.)

**Corticeus bicolor* (Ol.) – Very sparsely at m.v.l., e.g. 24.vi.61, 14.viii.73, often with *Aulonium trisulcum* (Colydiidae); like that species, a *Scolytus*-predator on elm.

Melandryidae (two additions)

**Hallomenus binotatus* (Quens.) – One specimen at m.v.l., 1.vii.69, is the sole record for the district of this rare species associated with fungi and rotten stumps.

**Anisoxya fuscula* (Ill.) – Another rarity of which a single example was obtained from dead twigs, etc., of weigela in a corner of the front garden, 8.vii.52. Most likely the beetle originated from one of the roadside lime trees quite close by, which was over-mature and partly fungus-ridden.

Salpingidae (one addition)

Rhinosimus planirostris (F.) – Taken singly as follows: beaten from ivy branch on brick wall, 6.xi.51 and 8.vii.52; and from dead bough of pear tree, 17.x.52.

Anthicidae (one addition)

Anthicus formicarius (Goeze) (*quisquilius* Thoms.) – In the same habitats as the common *A. floralis* (for which it was probably sometimes passed over); one, 30.x.37.

(*A. antherinus* (L.)) – In the list as very occasional in the early years only. Not seen in later times until one was sieved from rotting Brussels sprouts, 14.iii.71.

Cerambycidae (one addition)

(*Clytus arietis* (L.)) – Only a single specimen of the Wasp Beetle had been found earlier (1930), but from about the mid-40s it was noted in the garden with some regularity in June and July; however, it began to die out about 10-12 years later and did not return. A most remarkable individual was taken from a bramble bush on 22 May 1958, in which the yellow "chevron-mark" or angular fascia is totally absent (v. *medioniger* Allen, 1959, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 95: 116) – apparently very nearly unique.

(*Grammoptera ruficornis* (F.)) – Remained not uncommon, occurring also on lilac, apple, and hawthorn blossom. Larvae once found in a dead stem of ivy. *G. holomelina* Pool, included in the list, is now considered only a fully melanic form of the above.

Leptura livida F. – Two examples turned up, to my surprise, in 1952; on flowers of yarrow (25.vi.) and golden-rod (8.vii.).

(*Tetrops praeusta* (L.)) – As with *Clytus*, only one had occurred earlier (1950); but in May 1971 there was a small population explosion, often three at a time being obtained by brushing the outer foliage and twigs of one or two of a group of apple trees; two noted flying in hot sun about the sprays, on different trees, on 18.v, which seemed to be the peak time.

Chrysomelidae (14 additions)

Cassida vibex L. – A solitary specimen of the greenish form taken by sweeping on the back lawn, 29.viii.70. It could have come off a low thistle, but black knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*) also was present and perhaps likelier.

Oulema melanopa sensu auctt. – By sweeping uncut grass; not found until 12.v.61, and again 26.viii.67; these were singletons, but the following spring it was in some plenty and thereafter fairly general, though sparse. (I fear I cannot say which of the two micro-species into which the old *melanopa* has lately been split is involved.)

(*Gastrophysa polygoni* (L.)) – Another swept, 5.vi.51; the last one off dock, 13.v.52; making a grand (?) total of three examples of this allegedly common beetle for the whole 40-odd years! In fact I have never found more than one at a time anywhere.

Lochmaea crataegi (Forst.) – On a few occasions in the 1950s and 1960s from flowers of firethorn (*Pyracantha*); in the last few years more regularly on a young self-sown hawthorn, though never common (May, June, August).

(*Phyllotreta consobrina* (Curt.)) – Sporadic in later times, among weeds and mixed herbage; and perhaps off cuckoo-flower (*Cardamine pratensis*); 25.x.60, 6.x.64 etc.

(*P. aerea* All.) – A second example swept 22.ix.52; two more, 21.iv.56.

**P. diademata* Foudr. – Twice by general sweeping: 4.vi.52, 14.v.65.

(*P. cruciferae* (Goeze)) – Very seldom found in later years, which accords with general experience; but a number from *Cardamine*, v.65.

P. nemorum (L.) – Used to be cited as the “turnip flea” *par excellence*, but to me has occurred only singly anywhere. One swept, 16.iv.61; another in rubbish, x.70.

(*P. vittula* (Redt.)) – Further captures: 22.ix.52, 24.iv.65; swept on the lawns.

(*P. undulata* Kuts.) – One at m.v.l., 19.vi.60, otherwise not seen latterly.

**Aphthona atrocaerulea* (Steph.) – One under a leaf in the beech hedge, 24.v.65.

(*A. euphorbiae* Schrank) – Continued to increase and spread along with the next, over not only the whole garden but virtually all England at least. By general beating and sweeping, mostly the former. The outbreak, beginning in the mid-1940s, lasted until about the end of 1952 at Blackheath, and another smaller one seems to be currently in progress.

(*Longitarsus parvulus* (Payk.)) – The history of this coincides to a remarkable extent with that of the preceding, the two rising and falling together as a rule and that applies to the garden fauna.

**L. kutscherae* (Rye) – Taken singly several times, e.g. 11.v.53, 3.v.69 (2), 19.v.69, 19.iii.72. Very like a small *L. melanocephalus*; seemingly on the same foodplant (*Plantago*) and tending to replace that species in the garden.

**L. ferrugineus* (Foudr.) – A scarce species (= *waterhousei* Kuts.) which surprisingly turned up on 3.ix.59 on garden mint (*Mentha spicata*), and for the next few years could usually be found by sweeping the mint patch. (New records from other localities about that time.)

(*L. flavicornis* (Steph.)) – Must be substituted for *L. jacobaeae* Wat. in the list, the former being our common southern “*jacobaeae*” of authors, while the true species of that name has a more northerly range.

L. pellucidus (Foudr.) – A specimen of this local *Convolvulus*-feeding species swept from lawn-edge under overhanging trees, 11.viii.52.

L. rubiginosus (Foudr.) – On (mostly under) leaves of the large bindweed (*C. sepium*) in autumn; first found 1.ix.58, and afterwards in most years. (The foodplant was of very limited extent in the garden, not spreading.)

Altica oleracea (L.) – Singly by sweeping, first noted 20.vii.53; not common; one on rosebay willowherb, a likely foodplant, but elsewhere it can be associated with *Lathyrus pratensis* (absent from the garden).

Sphaeroderma testaceum (F.) – On or near field-thistles (*Cirsium arvense*), casual examples only: twice in August 1953 and a few times since. (The larger and commoner of the two species.)

Psylliodes chrysocephala (L.) – One off grass under apple trees, 25.viii.52; another (*v. anglica*) on a wall of the house, 16.x.55.

Attelabidae (one addition)

Rhynchites germanicus Hbst. – The first swept under apple trees, 18.v.52; a second near fence, 14.iii.61. (Another species, *R. aequatus* (L.), should have been found, since it is widespread in the area on hawthorn and fruit trees.)

Apionidae (seven additions)

(*Apion miniatum* Germ.) – As expected, found again but only a few times (dates not to hand) by sweeping, and once by searching its foodplant, common dock.

(*A. apricans* Hbst.) – Continued very rare, doubtless because red clover was absent.

(*A. trifolii* (L.)) – Of this, the *A. aestivum* of the list, a second was swept off white clover, 31.v.69.

A. carduorum sensu auctt. – On the field-thistle, scarce: 9.v.52, 16.ix.63, 15.iii.72.

A. onopordi Kby. – On the same plant, very rare: one, 15.v.52.

A. virens Hbst. – By sweeping clover, first in March 1960 and a few subsequently.

A. ervi Kby. – An example of this long-expected species swept on a lawn, 3.v.69.

A. vorax Hbst. – Again a solitary capture, by general sweeping, 28.vii.53. (Tends to occur singly in my experience, and without a definite foodplant being evident.)

A. simile Kby. One on a privet hedge, 20.vii.57, clearly a stray from birch trees in the next-door garden.

(*A. pubescens* Kby.) – The sole capture of later years was of one on the front lawn (22.ix.72), where all the earlier specimens had occurred. Now reckoned to be a clover feeder like so many others.

(*A. violaceum* Kby.) See the following.

A. hydrolapathi (Marsh.) – The periodic fluctuations undergone by this pair of species which share the same hostplant (dock) seem to suggest that they were in constant competition. In the earlier years I could record but one solitary *violaceum* (1951); later it was met with still very sparingly but increasingly often. From about 1960 or rather earlier *A. hydrolapathi*, first seen 30.iv.52, began in its turn to increase, while *violaceum* was now declining. By 1971, however, the latter had again become fairly general, and again at the expense of *hydrolapathi*. There seemed thus never to be a time when both were either quite absent or in similar numbers.

Curculionidae (36 additions)

Otiorhynchus rugosostriatus (Goeze) – First taken in a pile of loose hay on bare earth, 17.vii.53; then twice in 1966 (31.iii., 10.iv.); after that not infrequently, always singly. Under vegetable litter or other rubbish, in old grass-heaps, etc.

Barypeithes araneiformis (Schrank) – Occurred twice in 1966 in dryish debris of straw etc. along the base of a brick wall (28.iv., 17.v.). (The ordinary habitat is quite unlike that of the next species; it is a woodland insect found at tree roots, in moss, etc.)

(*B. pellucidus* (Boh.)) – Later found freely, often abundantly, in most kinds of vegetable refuse, heaps of pulled-up herbage and the like, in early summer, later in the year far more rarely. First taken 1927, not 1929 as given in the list.

P. maculicornis Germ. – Only in 1953 (6.vi., 12.vi.) singly by beating or sweeping. (The commoner *P. argentatus*, a woodland species, seems absent from this area.)

P. viridiaeris Laich. (*pomonae* Fowler, Joy *et al.*) – Very erratic but gregarious, by sweeping low herbage, May-June; not before 1962. (This is the species thickly clothed with green scales beneath as well as above.)

(*P. roboretanus* Gredl. (*parvulus* auctt.)) – This common weevil soon became far more plentiful and met with most years by general sweeping, but was never found inter-mixed with the last species.

- Barynotus obscurus* (F.) – First appeared 28.iv.61, when eight were found in bunches of weeds, etc., placed as traps along the base of a fence behind a flowerbed. From then, singly or in small numbers but increasingly often up to 1973. One found eating a thistle leaf, 30.v.61; resting exposed on herbage, vii.63; two among small sticks, iv.71; two on the back lawn, 13.vi.73, etc. Appears partly diurnal, tolerating, if not seeking, sunshine. Supposed to be general, but I have never found it commonly elsewhere.
- Sitona macularius* (Marsh.) – One swept, 30.vi.55. Clearly a casual, the species being most at home in chalky districts.
- S. cylindricollis* (Fahr.) – One swept in May 1959 was an evident visitor likewise, there being no melilot in the garden.
- (*S. hispidulus* (F.)) – One rather high up on house wall, 22.ix.72. A larva and some pupae found (20.vi.72) under mats of white clover on a path by the house produced this species and *S. lepidus* Gyll. some ten days later.
- S. puncticollis* Steph. – A solitary example swept, August 1969. (Not at all a common species, though widespread.)
- S. sulcifrons* (Thunb.) – First taken 14 & 25.viii.52 and very sparingly in later years, in only one part of the garden, by sweeping and grubbing along base of fence. (In my experience this small *Sitona* is local and not common anywhere.)
- Hypera punctata* (F.) – One at roots of clover, 23.viii.57, is all that has occurred; but as the species conceals itself by day and is hardly ever found in the sweep-net, it may quite well have been a regular inhabitant of the garden.
- H. postica* (Gyll.) – One on 7.x.67, doubtless swept, is (curiously) the sole record.
- Leiosoma deflexum* (Panz.) – Not noticed until 26.x.52, when, and also on 1.xi., a very few were sieved from vegetable refuse. Thereafter not infrequent but never really common, also swept. A butterfly-feeder, widely dispersed in the garden.
- **Dorytomus ictor* (Hbst.) (*validirostris* auctt.) – One at m.v.l., 26.vi.70; a very unexpected capture. The species doubtless breeds on the local hybrid poplars.
- **Stenopelmus rufinasus* Gyll. – A very unexpected arrival at m.v.l., 6.viii.59. May have come from the Thames marshes, like the *Bembidion varium* which arrived the same night.
- **Orthochaetes insignis* (Aubé) – Very rare, or more probably, hard to find. Has occurred three times singly: swept near edge of front lawn, 13.v.52; by grubbing on path outside front door, 16.ix.66; and in partly eaten-out apple lying in grass under tree, 29.ix.68.
- (*Anthonomus rubi* (Hbst.)) – I could record only one specimen in the list, but it later proved not very uncommon on blackberry and rose (both wild and cultivated).
- Ceutorhynchus contractus* (Marsh.) – This generally common weevil seems to have been found only in 1959: one sifted from half-dead grass, 28.ii; one floating on pond, 1.iii.
- (*C. assimilis* (Payk.)) – At intervals by sweeping the lawns, etc.; would have been expected far oftener.
- C. chalybaeus* Germ. (*timidus* auctt.) – One, July 1971. Occurs in the district, like the last, on *Sisymbrium* (but *assimilis* is the more common).
- C. turbatus* Schultz – A stray example swept off lush grass under apple trees, 21.vi.54. (Lives on *Cardaria draba*, not present in the vicinity; the species had only lately been added to our list, and in subsequent years became locally plentiful.)
- (**C. punctiger* Sahlb.) – Remained very scarce by sweeping its foodplant, dandelion: singly on 17.vi.62 & 1.viii.71. (Most of my specimens come from the Oxford district, where it seems relatively frequent.)
- C. marginatus* (Payk.) – Very rare: a female swept in a flowery area with cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*), doubtless a foodplant, 3.viii.66. (Frequent enough in the south-east but usually met with singly.)
- C. pollinarius* (Forst.) – Periodically and sparingly on nettles between spring and autumn.
- (*C. litura* (F.)) – Very uncommon; singletons at intervals on or near field-thistles.
- **Ceuthorhynchidius barnevillei* Bris. – A specimen at roots of its foodplant, yarrow, in an area of mixed vegetation, 5.ix.59. I have taken one similarly on Blackheath.
- (*Cidnorhinus quadrimaculatus* (L.)) – As soon as nettles became established this abundant insect duly appeared and remained common. Already listed on the strength of a single casual.
- Coeliodes rubicundus* (Hbst.) – A specimen caught on the wing, 18.v.69, must have come from the next-door birches like *Apion simile*.

- Phytobius quadrituberculatus* (F.) – One found on grass near fence, 3.v.71. (Attempted to fly when tubed.)
- Rhinoncus castor* (F.) – One swept on a weedy plot, 11.v.53. (Not rare in the district under *Rumex acetosella*.)
- (*R. pericarpus* (L.)) – Became not uncommon in later years; frequent, v.-vi.71; like other dock feeders, often at rest under the leaves.
- Mecinus pyrastrer* (Hbst.) – One by sweeping on the front lawn where plantain grew, 25.iii.53.
- Gymnetron antirrhini* (Payk.) – A stray example from the back lawn, 8.vii.68. (Common in the district on its hostplant, toadflax, which however was absent from the garden.)
- G. pascuorum* (Gyll.) – A single specimen swept off long grass under apple trees, 22.v.53; a common plantain-feeder.
- (*Magdalis barbicornis* (Latr.)) – I had noted this as “exclusively on pear”, but in later times an occasional one occurred on a small *Malus japonica*. The species is not really as rare as usually supposed.
- Curculio salicivorus* Payk. – One at m.v.l., 21.viii.60; it probably came from some willows not very far off.
- C. pyrrhoceras* Marsh. – Doubtless breeding in the garden by 1973, in which year it was swept, 3 & 4.vi; two on young self-sown oak by fence, 14.vi.
- Rhynchaenus quercus* (L.) – Twice at m.v.l.: 8.vii.59, 31.viii.60. A common oak feeder.
- R. fagi* (L.) – At m.v.l., 23.vi.59; by general sweeping, 22.iv.63.
- Rhamphus oxyacanthae* (Marsh.) – Singly, 16.viii.57 & 21.v.70, the latter from pear foliage.

Scolytidae (4 additions)

- (*Scolytus scolytus* (F.)) – A stray specimen swept near the pond, 3.vi.73, is the second garden record (contrast the next species).
- S. multistriatus* (Marsh.) – At m.v.l., 10.vi.70; others by sweeping (13.vi.70, 6.vi.72, 1.vi.73).
- S. intricatus* Ratz. – A solitary record of this oak-feeder at m.v.l., 19.viii.71.
- (*S. rugulosus* (Müll.)) – Undoubtedly bred on a young hawthorn from which a number were beaten, 15.vi.70.
- Hylesinus oleiperda* (F.) – One off golden-rod flowers, 5.viii.53. Though young ash was present in the garden, it seems unlikely to have been the source.
- Xyleborus saxeseni* Ratz. – One at m.v.l., 19.viii.71. (Not uncommon in the district.)

Platypodidae (one addition)

- **Platypus parallelus* (F.) – A female at m.v.l., 15.viii.73, of this exotic species (*P. linearis* Steph.), first (and last) taken in Britain over 150 years ago (1976, *Ent. Rec.* **88**: 57-8).

The revised total of species for the garden stands at 805 (plus or minus a few), of which 239 are added in the present supplement. It is, perhaps, as much as could reasonably be expected, given the exigencies of the case. The true total for the same period, i.e. adding in the many species missed or overlooked, would doubtless be considerably greater, but the majority of those missed would be adventives or chance visitors. A larger country garden, worked over a similar period, could be expected to yield correspondingly more species.

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